

gress was not published. The corrupt measure will be urged forward immediately after the opening of the next session; but we trust that the conservative voters in this State, and every State in the North where there is a chance of success, will unite upon a single candidate in every Congressional district, and thus return a majority in the House of Representatives who will defeat the plundering project of the republican leaders.

Rulers Out of Place—The Action of the Spirit of the Age.

One of the chief characteristics of the present age, and perhaps that which will form its most prominent feature in the future pages of history, is the great number of rulers out of place, rightly or wrongly, and wandering to and fro upon the earth.

America, Europe, Asia and Africa all present in a marked form this unmistakable sign of the times. The Bourbons, who have so long ruled in several European States, have now only one crowned head left, that of Isabella, Queen of Spain. The Count de Chambord, who is looked upon as the head of the family, wanders through Europe, followed by the Count de Paris, Count Montemolin, Don John of Bourbon and Francis II. of Naples, all claiming crowns that others wear. To the retinue of European rulers out of place Italy contributes furthermore three Grand Dukes—Parma, Modena and Tuscany, and may yet send his Holiness the Pope on a like pilgrimage. It cannot by any means be supposed that the age has crowned its work with this short roll. Germany has some thirty-eight or forty rulers, the list being headed by the Emperor of Austria, every one of whom is on the anxious seat, while the spirit of the age is searching their titles to a farther continuance in place. It may not be very long before they all join the procession of discharged rulers.

On our own continent the Spanish American countries furnish an almost countless list for the procession. Rosas and Santa Anna lead a host of rightly discharged wrongdoers, in which we find Monagas and Castro from Venezuela, Escheneque and Vivanco from Peru, Beiza from Bolivia, Franco from Ecuador, Cabanas from Honduras, Baez from St. Domingo, and Souleque from Hayti, while two ex-Presidents—Mora and Walker—have just been executed for trying to get back into place. Besides these there are several others who should be classed as the wrongly expelled, among whom Paez, of Venezuela, and Comont, of Mexico, stand most prominent. Nor have the causes which have produced this numerous turning out ceased to operate in America any more than in Europe. With the exception of the United States, the British Provinces and Brazil, we may expect to witness the falling into the out of place line of any of the present rulers in America, and even this country may contribute its quota if the revolutionary principles of the black republican party are fully inaugurated at Washington.

From Africa Abdel Kader heads the list of discharged rulers, whose vacant places may be found at almost any point along either the Western or Eastern shore of that continent, from Algeria to the Cape of Good Hope. The footsteps of civilization are as prominent there, relatively considered, as in any other part of the world. But it is, perhaps, in Asia where this prominent characteristic of the age is most notable. Russia holds a host of deposed Khans, from the Ural mountains to the mouth of the Amoor, and southward to the frontiers of Persia and China, most known among whom is Schamyl, the warlike defender of the fastnesses of the Caucasus. Next stands England, with a long list of displaced and pensioned Rajas in India and Afghanistan, followed by the Dutch, holding in fief the Sultan of Borneo; Brooke, the English Rajah of Sarawak, usurping an Oriental throne; the French and Spanish chasing down the monarchs of Cochinchina, the triad rebellion shaking the throne of the Brother of the Sun in China, and Prince Mito, who recently attempted a revolution in Japan. The spirit of the age is very busy, in an Asiatic way, among the countless millions of that old continent.

There is a philosophy in these facts, which may be summed up in one word—retribution. The light of intelligence is penetrating the great mass of mankind, and burning out of their hearts the fallacy of the "Divine right of kings to govern wrong." Governments carried on for the benefit of a few reigning families are no longer possibilities in the civilized world, and it will be well for the rulers remaining in place to admit this great truth and recognize its force. It is said that these out of place rulers in Europe are endeavoring, through the Jesuits and other advocates of legitimacy, to establish a system of co-operation in order to bring about reaction. If they should succeed in forming such a combination, it will only provoke the spirit of the age to still more violent determination against them. The upheaving of the popular mind, through the expanding force of knowledge and mental culture, has broken to pieces the crust of privileged classes which once overtopped society, and on which their thrones were built. All attempts to relay the broken fragments are to-day singularly out of place, for society is to-day pervaded with ideas that have no sympathy with those of the era of Charlemagne, or the theories that prevailed during the Middle Ages.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS—ATTEND TO THE REGISTERING LAW.—Persons entitled to vote at the November election should not forget that, by the provisions of the Registry law framed by the last Legislature, their names and residences must be registered on the poll lists of their districts, or they will lose their vote. All those who did not vote or have their names registered previous to the last general election—namely, that of November, 1859—will lose their right of franchise if they do not register to-day or on the Tuesday preceding the election, at the polling place of their district. This is a very important matter, and, in the present crisis, should not be overlooked. We would call particular attention to the fact that it is the poll list of the general election of November last, and not the list of voters at the municipal election of December, which will be taken as the legal register of voters for the coming election. No one, therefore, who failed to register before the election of November, 1859, should neglect to do so now, as a single vote against the abolition party of Lincoln and Hamlin may be of the utmost importance to the future destiny of the country.

The register of last November showed over one hundred and three thousand voters in this

city, of whom only fifty-three thousand voted; while nearly seventy-nine thousand voted on the Mayorality election in December. But there is a higher stake on the board now—a President and Vice President of the United States, having to be elected as well as the State ticket. It is unnecessary to add that the issues involved are of the most momentous character to the whole country. The State of New York has now to fight the battle alone in the North against the dangerous faction whose success is but the forerunner of disaster to the Union; and it may be that the brunt of the fight will have to be borne by the metropolis itself, for the interior counties are not to be relied upon with too much confidence. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana have been carried against the conservative party opposed to Lincoln and the social, political and commercial disorder which must inevitably go with him; therefore the part of the forlorn hope remains to be played by the Empire State; and we repeat that the vote cast in this city will, in all probability, decide the result in the State. In this condition of affairs it will be seen how important it is that every man entitled to vote should take care that his right to cast his voice against sectionalism, abolitionism and anarchy shall not be lost by neglecting to register his name and residence in his election district. It is certain that a larger vote will be cast in this city in November than there ever was before, for the people are alive to the importance of the questions at issue; but there may be many voters who suppose that because they have put their tickets in the ballot box at the municipal election last December they are therefore entitled to vote at the coming general election. To all such we would say, look well to it that your names are registered prior to the sixth of November next. The country cannot afford to lose a solitary vote, which may consign the sectional party of Abraham Lincoln to defeat.

Mayor Wood and the Visit of the Prince of Wales.

—In inference to the various demonstrations made in this city in honor of the Prince of Wales and his suite, it is but just that Mayor Wood should be duly accredited with most of the success attending them. By resolution of the Common Council the Mayor, at an early day, opened a correspondence indirectly with high officials of the British government, inviting the Prince of Wales to this city during his intended visit to her Majesty's American possessions. This letter was promptly acknowledged by Lord John Russell, through our Minister at London, Mr. Dallas. Subsequently the Mayor sent an official in his department to Quebec to meet the royal party and learn definitely what course had been decided upon in regard to their visit to New York, and what action, if any, would be most agreeable to the Prince; and a military review, a fireman's torchlight procession and a visit to some of our institutions, Central Park, &c., were proposed and accepted. How successfully these have been carried out and the gratification they gave to the royal party is now a matter of history.

News from the National Capital.

Opposition to Lincoln in the South—Serious State of Affairs—The Forthcoming Annual Reports of the Departments—The Census Returns—Our Treaty with Nicaragua, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1860.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.

The determination and cordial union of the South against Lincoln cannot be mistaken. New York alone is now looked to for rescue from the dilemma of submission to sectional misrule or resistance thereto. The federal authority in the slaveholding States cannot possibly be exerted by a republicans from mere default of subordinate officers. What Southern will dare incur the odium of office holding under a republican President? Italia Peyton, Bell's elector, denounces the Tennesseean who would do so, and excited crowds there indicate that they would drive the recalcitrant of Lincoln's patronage from their midst, as if his neighborhood was pollution. The feeling is still stronger in other Southern States. Wherever it shall become manifest that Lincoln is to be President, there will be but one swell of popular sentiment in the South, and all the factions there will have to join in it or be overwhelmed. Uncompromising opposition will be the universal cry.

Secretary Cobb returned from Georgia this morning.

Great excitement, he says, prevails throughout the South on account of the probable election of Lincoln. He is apprehensive that there will be serious trouble in case Lincoln is elected. Several of the Southern States are already setting their houses in order.

Mr. Foster, the democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, arrived here this evening. He is an unusually large number of leading politicians, from various parts of the country, here just now.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

What all the slow coaches of journalism with the Washington dispatches of the Herald? Overtaken by the news, unable otherwise to account for the fulsome and accuracy of your correspondence, intelligence, impudently attribute them to high personages in politics or literature, and take unwarrantable liberties with the name of a quiet gentleman, who, expressed by his penname, regards party politics, and even royal progress, alike with frigid indifference. You may rest next to hear that your London despatches originate at Buckingham Palace, or at least in Downing Street. Why not? Prime Ministers have written orders before now. Webster edited the *Massachusettsian* in the days of John Jones. Are these quotations sure that the Prince himself, or the Duke, or at least the fact and Countess of Eschscholtz, did not write the letter for your columns? It is a grave question whether the editor of the Herald or the Cabinet is the more complimented by having his editorials attributed to the latter, and whether your correspondents, or a learned Professor, ought to feel more flattered by having those dispatches, the results of industry, observation and wide awake taste, ignorantly ascribed to him. It only shows that while the Herald is wide awake, newspapers of other journals are wide of the mark.

IMPROVEMENTS TO VOTERS—ATTEND TO THE REGISTERING LAW.

Persons entitled to vote at the November election should not forget that, by the provisions of the Registry law framed by the last Legislature, their names and residences must be registered on the poll lists of their districts, or they will lose their vote. All those who did not vote or have their names registered previous to the last general election—namely, that of November, 1859—will lose their right of franchise if they do not register to-day or on the Tuesday preceding the election, at the polling place of their district. This is a very important matter, and, in the present crisis, should not be overlooked. We would call particular attention to the fact that it is the poll list of the general election of November last, and not the list of voters at the municipal election of December, which will be taken as the legal register of voters for the coming election. No one, therefore, who failed to register before the election of November, 1859, should neglect to do so now, as a single vote against the abolition party of Lincoln and Hamlin may be of the utmost importance to the future destiny of the country.

THE RETURN OF THE PRINCE.

A few returns from a number of the States are necessary to complete the picture thereof, and measures have been taken to procure them from the respective marshals at the earliest practicable period. Complete returns from two (small) States and the District of Columbia only have been received. The Secretary of the Interior will, however, in his annual report, be enabled to furnish some degree of the approximation to, if not the official state-

THE CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN ADJUSTMENT has been made during the present year in the General Land Office of the accounts of the two, three and five per cent funds accruing to the several States to January 1, 1860—those accounts being adjusted annually.

| State | Per cent | Amount |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Wisconsin | 5 p. c. Jan. 1, 61 to Dec. 31, 59 | \$217,501.79 |
| Illinois | 5 p. c. Jan. 1, 61 to Dec. 31, 59 | 91,500.00 |
| Michigan | 5 p. c. Jan. 1, 61 to Dec. 31, 59 | 3,237.12 |
| Indiana | 5 p. c. Jan. 1, 61 to Dec. 31, 59 | 1,639.44 |
| Ohio | 5 p. c. Jan. 1, 61 to Dec. 31, 59 | 4,189.90 |
| Louisiana | 5 p. c. Jan. 1, 61 to Dec. 31, 59 | 13,383.09 |
| Alabama | 5 p. c. Jan. 1, 61 to Dec. 31, 59 | 4,724.49 |
| Mississippi | 5 p. c. Jan. 1, 61 to Dec. 31, 59 | 2,882.29 |
| Florida | 5 p. c. Jan. 1, 61 to Dec. 31, 59 | 5,443.91 |
| Arkansas | 5 p. c. Jan. 1, 61 to Dec. 31, 59 | 3,262.27 |
| Texas | 5 p. c. Jan. 1, 61 to Dec. 31, 59 | 65,041.81 |
| California | 5 p. c. Jan. 1, 61 to Dec. 31, 59 | 5,028.10 |
| Montana | 5 p. c. Jan. 1, 61 to Dec. 31, 59 | 5,848.05 |
| Idaho | 5 p. c. Jan. 1, 61 to Dec. 31, 59 | 5,005.37 |

This amount is already credited to the State as an offset to the claim of the United States under the Rock River Canal Grant, act of June 18, 1853, there being a balance still due the United States under said grant, January 1, 1860, of \$66,077.76.

Withheld, to meet the claim against the State for lands erroneously selected, under "Improvement Grant" of September 4, 1841.

Movements of Senator Douglas.

KALAMAZOO, Oct. 16, 1860.

Senator Douglas arrived here at noon on a special train from Detroit. He was met at the depot by an immense crowd, and escorted through the principal streets, followed by a procession two miles in length. An arch was thrown across the street having "Welcome Douglas" on one side and "Popular Sovereignty" on the other. Twenty-five thousand people are estimated to have been present. There will be a torchlight procession this evening.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 16, 1860.

Hannibal Hamlin arrived in this city last night. He was met at the depot by delegations of Wide Awakes and escorted to their headquarters, but declined making a speech, except to briefly thank the crowd for his reception.

Re-Election of Senator Collier.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 16, 1860.

Jacob Collier was to-day re-elected United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next. In the Senate the vote stood 20 to 1, and in the House 198 to 24. Paul Dillingham received the opposition vote.

Vermont State Officers Elected.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 16, 1860.

In joint convention of the two branches of the Assembly to-day the following State officers were elected—
Secretary of State—B. W. Dean, of Newfane.
Auditor—Jephtha Bradley, of St. Albans.
Superintendent of State Prison—Hiram Harlow, of Windsor.
Sergeant at Arms—E. S. Camp, of Montpelier.

New York Congressional Nomination.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 16, 1860.

The Brooklyn democracy of this district met in convention here to-day and nominated Luther Hay for Congress, and a full county ticket. Resolutions were passed endorsing the recent action of their State Committee.

Massachusetts Congressional Nomination.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 16, 1860.

The Brooklyn and Douglas democracy of the Tenth district, made nominations for Congress to-day, as follows—Barney Davis of Chicopee, for the former; and Josiah Ellis, of Wheatley for the latter.

New Hampshire Breckinridge State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 16, 1860.

The Breckinridge democrats held their State Convention here to-day, and made the following nominations—
For Governor—W. J. Johnson, of Stratford.
For Railroad Commissioner—Reuben Davis.
For Congress—Robert Merrill, Paul R. George, Ezra J. Glidden.

News from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16, 1860.

The steamer *Arizona*, from Brazil 13th inst., has arrived, with \$134,000 in specie.

The Juarez government has ordered the restoration of the conducta lately seized.

Degollado has been deprived of his command and ordered to be brought as a prisoner to Vera Cruz.

Interesting Libel Suit.

SARASOTA, Oct. 16, 1860.

The Supreme Court met here this morning. The case of Abel Smith against Joel W. Jones, for an alleged libel contained in a publication by Jones relative to the old Mohawk Bank, will come on at this term. The case is a curious one, and has a general as well as a local interest.

Lynch Law in Nebraska.

OMAHA, N. T., Oct. 15, 1860.

Four men under arrest for horse stealing, and confined at Council Bluffs, were taken from the jail last night, and one of them named McGuire was found suspended from the limb of a tree near the town this morning quite dead. The others are supposed to have met the same fate, but their bodies have not yet been found. Great excitement prevails.

Fire at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16, 1860.

A fire last night destroyed the extensive coal works of Heime & Co., in this twenty-fourth ward. Loss \$30,000. Two men were severely burned.

Death of Commodore Shinn.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 16, 1860.

The remains of Commodore Shinn, who died yesterday, were guarded in the Capitol over night, and escorted to the Norfolk train this morning by the first regiment.

Forgery at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16, 1860.

Henry Reman, a liquor merchant, in Main street above Ninth, forged the name of his father-in-law to the amount of \$6,000, and absconded yesterday.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16, 1860.

The engine of the express train bound east for the Central Ohio road yesterday saw the track near Cambridge, killing James Jones, engineer, and Charles Rusk, fireman.

Trooping at Watertown.

WATERTOWN, Oct. 16, 1860.

The celebrated horse Flora Temple, George M. Patchen, Brown Dick and others arrived here last night, and are sitting for the great match to come off on the Park River course on the 15th and 16th inst.

Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTON, Oct. 16, 1860.

The *Canada* will sail at eleven o'clock to-morrow. Her mail will close at eight.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SARASOTA, Oct. 16, 1860.

The steamship *Augusta*, from New York, arrived here at half past eight o'clock on Tuesday morning.

The Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Oct. 16, 1860.

| Capital stock | Loans and discounts | Deposits | Interest | Profits |
|---------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| \$27,711,700 | \$4,438,000 | \$2,277,000 | \$2,277,000 | \$2,277,000 |

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Oct. 16, 1860.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State 97. Reading Railroad 97. Morris Canal 64. Long Island Railroad 116. Pennsylvania Railroad 61. Right exchange on New York at par.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16, 1860.

Cotton sales to-day 9,000 bales; steamer's sales caused greater depression, midday at 10 1/2 c. Sales of three weeks, 25,000 bales, receipts of three days, 25,000 bales, against 25,000 the same time last year; receipts less than last year, \$1,000 bales; stock at all Southern ports less than last year, 75,000 bales. Sugar steady; new 9 1/2 c. for fair to fully fair. Molasses, 42 c. Flour quiet at \$6 1/2 c. to \$9.00 per bushel. Lard in bulk 14 1/2 c. Tallow—spring tallow but quotations unchanged. Exchange on London, 107 1/2 c. and with bill of lading 106 1/2 c. Right exchange on New York 1/2 per cent discount to 1/4 per cent premium. Freight—London to Liverpool 9 1/2 c.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16, 1860.

Flour dull, but rates unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm. Lard in bulk 14 1/2 c. Tallow—spring tallow but quotations unchanged. Exchange on London, 107 1/2 c. and with bill of lading 106 1/2 c. Right exchange on New York 1/2 per cent discount to 1/4 per cent premium. Freight—London to Liverpool 9 1/2 c.

ALBANY, Oct. 16, 1860.

Market very dull. Wheat—am. int. at 81 1/2 c. White Indian corn 67 1/2 c., adul. at 65 c. in low for

THE FAMILY HERALD.

The Reception of the Prince of Wales in New York, His Movements during His Stay in the City, and His Departure—News from Europe—Intelligence from Pike's Peak—News from the Pacific—Local News of the Metropolitan—Market Reports, &c., &c.

THE FAMILY HERALD in its issue of to-day (Wednesday) will give a report of the Arrival and Reception of the Prince of Wales in New York, his movements during his stay in the city, and his departure for West Point. Letters from our Correspondent at Denver City, giving an account of affairs at Pike's Peak; interesting letters from European Correspondents; History of the City of Ancon, recently captured by the Piedmontese; An account of a Visit to the Sole Survivor of the Battle of Bunker Hill; Letter from our Correspondent at Great Salt Lake City. An account of the late Hurricane in New Orleans and other parts; The Latest Intelligence from California; All the Local News of New York and Vicinity of importance; Reports of the Cattle, Provision and Money Markets, and all interesting news matters of the preceding week.

THURSDAY—2nd year; four cents a single copy. Subscriptions received at the office, northwest corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, New York. Single copies for sale at the counter and by all news agents. Advertisements inserted at the usual *HERALD* rates.

Charity Covers a Multitude of Sins—So

do also the elegant hats of KNUX, which can be purchased at the northeast corner of Broadway and Fulton street, where also can be found an elegant assortment of furs, suitable for the approaching cold weather.

White, the Hatter, has Introduced the

Newest Hat from Paris. Something neat and gay. At 216 Broadway.

Overcoats.

Black and fancy cloth. \$5 to \$15. Black and fancy cloth. \$5 to \$15. Black and fancy cloth. \$5 to \$15. Black and fancy cloth. \$5 to \$15.

Under Garments.

Hosiery of the best quality. A. RANKIN & CO., 100 Broadway. A great assortment at low prices. Established in 1830.

Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter Suits.

DE ROTHE, 142 Fulton street, near Broadway.

Shirts, Shirts—\$12 for 50.

Made from the best American and European fabrics. Depot 100 Nassau street, corner of Park.

Six Size Shirts for \$2, Warranted to Fit.

MOODY'S SHIRT MANUFACTORY, 263 Broadway.

Keep Warm and Dry.

WATER PROOF BOOTS, RAIN COATS, &c. RAIN COATS, &c. RAIN COATS, &c. RAIN COATS, &c.

Prize of Wales! At Meade Brothers!

Photographs for sale. 230 Broadway, near Astor House.

Brooklyn Photographs—Williamson's

GALLERY, Established 1831. Exhibition unequalled.

1,000 Photographs Daily of the Royal

Democracy. The best of the Royal Family. Wood engraving exhibited. 21 pictures for \$1, by WILLIAMS, 303 Broadway.

Holmes & Son's Overhauling Grand

and square Pianos are now considered the best manufactured; are warranted for five years. Warehouses 60 and 64 Walker street.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire

and Burglar Proof Safe, 141 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless

sewing Machine. The best and family sewing machine. 480 Broadway, New York, and 129 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

Fairbanks' Patent Scales.

Adapted to every branch of business where a correct and reliable scale is required. Call and examine, or send for an illustrated and descriptive Circular. FAIRBANKS & CO., 159 Broadway, New York. Between Day and Church streets.

The Best and Cheapest Family Sewing

Machine in market. Price \$10. STEVENS & CO., 426 Broadway.

"Ladies' Beautifier"—Phonon & Son's

"Snow White Oriental Cream." Sold by all druggists.

"A Clear Complexion" is Desired by all

Ladies. Use "Phonon's" "Snow White Oriental Cream."

Claremont's Humane Wig—A Novelty:

porting unobtainable; no turning up behind. 220 Broadway, next A. T. Stewart's.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 Cents. Black or

Brown. Best in use. Depot No. 1 Barclay street, and at all druggists.

Graham's Superb Liquid Hoagie Dishes

detest or rubbing off, except with soap and water. Found at 61 Waller street.

Married.

CONYER—MOORE—In this city, on Monday, October 16, by the Rev. Irving Meigs, Jas. W. CONYER, of Brooklyn, to Miss M. MOORE, of New York.

Died.

BOYD—On Monday, October 16, James H. BOYD, of New York, in the late residence, No. 910 Broadway, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock. The friends are invited to attend.

Funeral.

On Thursday, October 16, WILLIAM, son of George E. Williams, deceased, aged 6 years and 5 months, of scarlet fever.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the

funeral, from 250 South Fourth street, Williamsburg, (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

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